



[Seventh Issue]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT  
INDIA

— — —

AREA AND YIELD  
OF CERTAIN  
PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

RICE	OILSEEDS
WHEAT	JUTE
COTTON	INDIGO
SUGARCANE	

FOR VARIOUS PERIODS FROM

1894-95 TO 1908-09



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# AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

## PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

### GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two. The figures in these tables are abstracted from those appended to the final estimates and they show the area sown and the estimated yield of the crops.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

The areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces and the estimates are based on formulae prescribed by the provincial authorities.

The estimates are not generally made for the whole of India and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated, and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not, however, been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has, however, been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn continues to fall short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1895 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus, the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Lower Burma, and Madras, and those for sugarcane to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier, and Bombay. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious defect from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cotton, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces, except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown.

The statistics of area for Bengal and Eastern Bengal which relate to nearly the whole of the cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural, since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees of accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 43 per cent for Bengal and 19 per cent for Eastern Bengal.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

##### Burma.

Estimates are made for rice, cotton and groundnut.

The figures for area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors.

The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, Inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons.

The figures for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Director of Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers.

##### (Rice)

Estimates are made for the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hauthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thatón. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

##### (Cotton)

Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. Except in districts where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

##### Assam.

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, mustard, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

##### (Rice)

The estimates for rice relate to all the plains districts (*i.e.*, excluding the hill tracts). The crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aüs*, or autumn rice, and the *aman*, *baö*, or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 6 cwt per acre for autumn rice and 9½ cwt per acre for winter rice.

##### (Cotton)

Cotton is grown in the Garo and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, and Sibsagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 200lb of cleaned cotton (400lb of seed cotton) per acre.

##### (Oilseeds)

Mustard is grown in all the districts; but the estimates in this table relate to temporarily-settled tracts only. Up to 1901-02 the season's figures were based on a standard (60lb to the acre) which was first adopted in 1893. In 1902-03 a separate standard rate of outturn was fixed for each district. These rates were revised in 1907-08.

##### (Jute)

The estimates for jute relate to all the districts of the province except the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Lushai Hills. The Bengal rate of 1,200lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

##### (Sugarcane)

The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gur*) is taken to be 24 cwt per acre.

##### Eastern Bengal.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The figures are more or less conjectural, being based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, who obtain their information from thana (police) officers. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Eastern Bengal for the last fourteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

##### (Rice)

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aüs* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *aman* or winter rice (sown in May and June; transplanted in

August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cwt per acre for winter rice, 6 cwt per acre for autumn and 10 cwt per acre for summer rice. These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

The only districts in which wheat is grown to any considerable extent are Faridpur, (Wheat) Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Pabna. The normal yield of the crop has been determined to be 7 cwt per acre.

For cotton four reports are prepared during the season. The crop is sown before the (Cotton) monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, and is grown in Jalpaiguri, Maimensingh, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Separate rates of standard outturn have been adopted for each district.

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in (Oilseeds) all districts (excepting Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwt per acre.

Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwt per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers all the districts except Chittagong. A general (Jute) rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province.

The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the (Sugarcane) winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gur*) is estimated at 22 cwt per acre.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In Bengal, the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last fourteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *ans* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped (Rice) by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn and summer rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and (Wheat) Puri. Of the total area under the crop the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions contain about one-half and those of the Bhágalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  maunds or 861lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 451lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division.

For cotton two reports were prepared up to 1904-05, one on the early and the other on (Cotton) the late crop; but from 1905-06 four reports are prepared during the season. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions and also to a limited extent in Shahabad and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Baukura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhágalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas, and Angul. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district.

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in (Oilseeds) all districts (excepting Darjeeling, Angul, and Ranchi, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre.

Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  maunds per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers seventeen districts in which jute is grown, namely, (Jute) Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, all the districts of the Presidency Division, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province.

The report on indigo relates to districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, (Indigo) Nadia, Jessor, all the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions except Patna, and all

the districts of the Bhagalpur Division except Darjeeling. The average yield is assumed to be 20lb an acre in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and in the districts of the Patna and Tirput Divisions, and 12lb an acre in all the remaining districts of the province. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district in a year of normal, that is, 100 per cent, outturn.

(Sugarcane) The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gur*) is estimated at 22 cwt per acre.

*United Provinces.*

Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished by patwaris and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop cutting experiments conducted in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

(Cotton) The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

Linseed, unmixed with any other crop, is chiefly grown in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal; and rapeseed in the districts of the Meerut, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Dehra Dun, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, and Bahraich.

(Indigo) In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

*Panjab.*

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province and include the following Native States from 1907-08:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mandi, and Suket.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1904-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jhind.

(Oil-seeds) The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Montgomery, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Indigo) Until 1904-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include all but 7 districts, the districts omitted being Hissar, Montgomery, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The crop is sown in March and April.

*N.-W. Frontier.*

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field-to-field inspection in each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by-wells, for alluvial (*sailat*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must amount to several hundreds.

The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi (Wheat) Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07.

The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province. (Cotton)

The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From (Oilseeds) 1906-07 Kohat has been included.

The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu. (Sugarcane)

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut and *Bombay and Sind.* sugarcane. The estimates include British districts as well as Native States.

In the British districts of the Presidency the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circle, and then for the taluka. The taluka figures are totalled up for each district in the Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.2 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures by a formula based partly on actual ascertainment of yield by crop cuttings and partly on returns of estimated yield and local enquiry. The ascertainment of actual yield is being systematically continued in each district under the direction of the provincial Agricultural Department, and the results are tabulated and compared in order to form a basis for a revision of the formula. The unit of area in the formula is the taluk and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

Except for Gujarat, the formula is framed on a system by which allowance is made in the quantitative yield for the ascertained tendency of the raiyat to under-estimate good yields and to over-estimate poor yields.

For Sind there are no formulae, and all the necessary information is obtained by the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarat, (Wheat) Deccan, Karnatak, and Sind.

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay (Cotton) Presidency (including Sind) and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March.

The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarat, (Oilseeds) Deccan, and Karnatak.

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarat and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind.

The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan (Groundnut) and the Belgaum district in Karnatak.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 217 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each taluk has usually 4 revenue inspectors.

Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat, the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped, was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree, as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. The standards were revised in 1894 on a review of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1888-89 to 1891-92. They were again revised in 1898 on a revision of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1892-93.

to 1895-96. A fresh revision of the standards for cotton was made in 1903, and again 1908, on a review of crop cuttings made during the five years ending 1906-07. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98 the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Drug, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

(Wheat) The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.

(Cotton) The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.

(Oilseeds) In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

#### *Bihar.*

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces.

No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces. The standards of normal outturn adopted in 1903-04 were revised in 1908.

#### *Madras.*

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castorseed.

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which are tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue.

(Rice) For rice the standard rates are based on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out for each settled district as the standard for these districts. For districts not yet settled, and for Tirunelvelly, the average of all settled districts is taken.

(Cotton) For cotton the standard has been determined on a full consideration of all available data at 55lb per acre for Salem, 90lb for Tirunelvelly, and 50lb for Northern, Western, Coonoor, and others. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.

(Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop cutting experiments at 336lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts, and 230lb for the remaining districts.

(Groundnut) The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, more than half being grown in South Arcot. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwt of nuts in shell per acre.

(Indigo) The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Carnatic, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield was taken, on the best information on record, at 25lb of dye to the acre.

(Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Cuddapah. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwt of manufactured jaggery (*gur*) to the acre.

#### *Ajmer-Merwara.*

Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area, the information is taken from the field book (*khasra girdawari*) prepared by the patwaris in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop-cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiment every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer taluk, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two talukas in Merwara. Each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report.

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir and istimrār areas.

#### *Rajputana and Central India.*

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in most cases.

#### *Hyderabad.*

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded jagir and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement.

#### *Mysore.*

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton.

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**Tables of Area and Yield**

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## ABSTRACT TABLE OF AREA AND YIELD

			1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
Rice	{ acres cwt	.	50,002,241	49,396,747	48,021,462	52,205,466	52,682,050	51,969,635	48,932,493	48,511,190
		.	497,901,780	415,355,100	275,676,100	198,850,700	505,640,600	451,553,460	418,506,700	384,294,100
Wheat	{ acres tons	.	28,421,851	24,071,920	20,579,727	21,537,775	25,370,078	18,687,782	28,864,550	28,446,161
		.	6,998,980	5,380,342	5,369,289	7,208,884	6,887,674	5,357,142	7,093,529	6,080,524
Cotton	{ acres bales (a)	.	14,959,103	14,515,662	14,043,495	13,689,437	14,602,892	11,884,576	14,281,150	14,506,295
		.	2,989,010	3,632,042	3,351,408	3,896,563	3,886,730	2,526,830	3,592,372	4,054,588
Linseed	{ acres tons	{ pure mixed	3,781,681	2,954,093	2,020,747	2,707,687	2,829,475	1,648,903	2,417,991	2,546,604
		.	603,000	560,000	345,000	425,000	445,000	409,000	466,000	498,000
		{ pure mixed	271,798	287,407	162,479	354,994	336,610	206,220	247,024	251,808
		.	53,899	82,462	58,604	90,976	91,284	89,464	79,000	100,113
Rape and mustard	{ acres tons	{ pure mixed	3,582,181	3,001,913	2,910,682	3,822,990	3,109,988	2,693,768	4,077,368	3,082,662
		.	1,613,000	1,280,000	1,526,000	1,459,000	1,509,000	1,381,000	1,449,000	1,461,000
		{ pure mixed	521,031	462,064	441,814	682,607	567,698	447,946	650,235	525,035
		.	216,050	359,970	340,602	436,451	410,983	425,471	372,000	430,617
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	{ acres tons	{ pure mixed	3,000,969	3,171,472	3,369,198	3,662,109	3,530,625	3,316,067	4,052,491	3,711,711
		.	448,000	560,000	672,000	584,000	718,030	517,000	622,000	611,000
		{ pure mixed	277,933	282,129	250,958	355,817	348,118	213,256	72,856	99,210
		.	40,000	55,000	45,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	76,000	60,000
Jute (b)	{ acres bales	.	2,264,300	2,242,700	2,196,600	2,151,600	1,624,400	1,961,800	2,093,400	2,269,800
		.	6,144,300	5,551,000	5,717,000	6,839,000	5,384,000	5,412,000	6,526,070	7,438,000
Indigo	{ acres cwt	.	1,688,042	1,414,002	1,608,901	1,889,089	1,010,318	1,026,900	990,375	791,190
		.	237,494	190,921	168,673	166,812	139,320	111,890	148,029	112,819
Groundnut	{ acres tons	.	...	243,400	306,026	214,803	217,814	173,916	294,408	434,222
		.	...	...	...	55,962	70,561	9,250	28,631	63,298
Sugarcane	{ acres tons	.	...	...	...	...	2,485,681	2,541,470	2,404,156	2,316,891
		.	...	...	...	...	2,076,294	1,860,005	2,276,748	2,022,476

(a) The yield in bales for all the years represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and outside mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption. (See page 19)

(b) See footnotes on page 29 regarding the acreage and yield of jute

## IN EACH YEAR FROM 1894-95 TO 1908-09

1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	
51,842,890	49,461,465	51,586,000	51,428,600	54,157,600	51,677,900	52,420,800	acres } cwt } Rice
169,434,800	139,280,700	118,401,100	133,138,800	427,743,800	370,211,800	598,909,800	
23,395,277	28,413,743	28,470,200	26,857,400	29,212,500	22,824,500	25,978,200	acres } tons } Wheat
7,971,446	9,041,146	7,582,010	8,570,140	8,401,700	6,100,700	7,500,000	
10,581,016	18,025,000	18,918,000	21,072,000	22,484,000	21,630,000	19,780,000	acres } Cotton
4,540,217	4,269,967	4,454,251	4,695,751	5,361,655	4,201,000	4,776,000	bales (a) }
2,592,287	8,609,079	3,747,460	2,711,800	3,110,200	1,830,400	2,412,700	pure } acres } mixed } Linseed
621,000	502,000	647,000	567,000	683,000	269,000	499,000	
359,568	466,832	298,400	263,200	912,200	133,200	210,800	pure } tons } mixed }
122,000	105,000	40,000	88,000	113,000	30,000	78,000	
3,421,888	3,588,445	3,640,000	4,002,800	4,183,100	3,830,200	3,871,600	pure } acres } mixed }
2,335,000	2,429,000	2,509,000	2,026,000	2,210,000	1,870,000	2,153,000	Rape and mustard
621,026	623,200	510,100	563,600	629,100	471,000	565,000	pure } tons } mixed }
516,000	542,000	330,000	398,000	424,000	217,000	423,000	
4,485,648	4,838,164	4,176,700	3,918,800	3,864,900	4,016,800	4,097,000	pure } acres } mixed }
717,000	747,000	600,000	700,000	775,000	900,000	1,000,000	Sesamum (til or jinjili)
13,587	530,478	300,400	344,800	451,000	255,700	374,600	
80,000	70,000	85,000	45,000	90,000	30,000	100,000	mixed }
2,142,700	2,275,050	2,899,700	3,128,900	3,482,000	3,974,300	2,811,200	acres } Jute (b)
6,577,000	7,241,000	7,100,000	8,140,900	9,200,400	9,817,800	6,310,800	bales }
645,511	706,634	476,000	389,600	421,200	393,900	268,200	acres }
79,207	102,802	68,000	48,200	65,700	52,300	87,100	cwt } Indigo
491,155	474,183	450,700	485,900	622,000	868,000	969,000	acres } Groundnut(c)
61,955	94,419	214,900	211,200	278,700	352,500	412,000	
2,207,829	2,114,592	2,244,800	2,111,000	2,051,800	2,680,200	2,181,000	acres }
1,906,781	1,871,086	2,169,000	1,726,500	2,305,800	2,016,000	1,841,800	tons } Sugarcanes

(c) The figures of yield for years previous to 1904-05 relate to Bombay only.  
Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

## RICE

[The figures in owt represent the output of clean rice]

PROVINCE	acres	owt	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1894-95	38,639,500	416,857,200	Favourable throughout,
1895-96	37,447,600	317,514,600	Rainfall insufficient during the latter part of the season
1896-97	36,177,400	179,637,400	Very unfavourable. Extensive failure of crop with famine
1897-98	38,549,500	398,142,000	Favourable
1898-99	39,605,400	405,842,900	Favourable
1899-1900	39,490,500	357,956,360	Unfavourable for autumn, but better for winter rice
1900-01	36,019,900	311,508,600	Not favourable owing to ill distributed rainfall
1901-02	35,094,800	272,201,900	Unfavourable particularly for the winter crop
1902-03	37,553,700	358,977,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	34,931,500	316,669,700	Not favourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	38,355,200	347,220,100	Rainfall unseasonable and ill distributed
1905-06	25,150,600	227,987,500	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1906-07	24,516,000	195,545,900	Unfavourable owing to unseasonable rainfall and floods
1907-08	24,452,100	140,830,300	Unfavourable. Rainfall unseasonable and ill distributed
1908-09	22,451,400	164,887,800	Not favourable for autumn, but partially good for winter crop
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1905-06	15,960,200	101,897,600	Crop damaged by heavy rain and consequent floods
1906-07	15,729,500	119,835,800	Unfavourable for autumn but favourable for winter crop
1907-08	15,758,100	126,231,500	Very favourable for autumn but less so for winter crop
1908-09	15,932,500	121,699,000	Favourable on the whole except in parts
<i>Madras (b)</i>			
1894-95	6,569,400	35,663,600	Rainfall partial and insufficient
1895-96	6,881,000	56,859,500	Generally favourable, though crop affected in places by floods
1896-97	6,820,000	48,859,700	Unfavourable in northern but better in southern districts
1897-98	6,935,200	47,991,700	Crop affected by failure of north east monsoon
1898-99	7,166,000	51,916,700	Rain deficient in northern and excessive in southern districts
1899-1900	6,429,000	39,437,100	Favourable at first, but latterly unfavourable in most districts
1900-01	6,591,600	49,028,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	6,858,200	51,490,200	Favourable
1902-03	7,794,800	57,485,500	Favourable
1903-04	7,768,900	58,200,000	Favourable
1904-05	6,822,700	40,497,000	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1905-06	6,604,400	45,883,200	Not unfavourable
1906-07	6,944,400	50,438,200	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08	7,215,100	49,601,500	Water-supply not quite sufficient, but crop fair
1908-09	7,103,600	45,488,800	Water-supply insufficient, but crop fair to good

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05

(b) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to raiyatiwari villages; but since that year estimates for certain samindari and whole zamindari villages have also been included.

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

RICE—*continued*

[The figures in cwt represent the outturn of clean rice]

PROVINCE	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Lower Burma</i>			
1894-95	4,793,341	45,381,080	Rainfall insufficient
1895-96	5,068,147	41,481,000	Late rains unequally distributed
1896-97	5,224,002	47,679,000	Favourable
1897-98	5,720,766	52,217,000	Uniformly favourable
1898-99	5,910,650	44,351,000	Rain failed towards end of season, causing some injury
1899-1900	6,050,135	51,160,000	Good
1900-01	6,326,993	52,975,000	Not unfavourable
1901-02	6,558,190	60,602,000	Favourable
1902-03	6,553,890	59,022,000	Favourable, though floods caused damage in places
1903-04	6,761,665	64,411,000	Very favourable
1904-05	6,909,000	60,735,000	Rainfall seasonable, but crop affected by floods and high winds
1905-06	6,713,400	57,940,000	Generally favourable except for damage by floods in places
1906-07	6,973,700	61,921,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	7,262,000	69,148,000	Rainfall late but ample and well distributed
1908-09	7,540,800	66,895,000	Good, though heavy rain and storm affected crop in places
<i>Total</i>			
1894-95	50,002,241	497,901,780	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	49,890,747	415,855,100	Not very favourable owing to ill distributed rainfall
1896-97	48,021,402	275,676,100	Unfavourable except in Burma
1897-98	52,205,406	498,850,700	Favourable generally
1898-99	52,082,050	505,640,600	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	51,960,635	461,558,460	Not very favourable
1900-01	48,932,498	418,500,700	Not favourable
1901-02	48,511,190	384,294,100	Unfavourable except in Madras and Burma
1902-03	51,842,890	469,484,800	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	49,461,466	439,280,700	On the whole not unfavourable
1904-05	51,586,900	448,461,100	Not very favourable
1905-06	54,428,600	439,138,300	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in many places
1906-07	54,157,600	427,748,600	Not very favourable
1907-08	54,677,300	379,211,900	Not favourable
1908-09	52,426,800	308,900,800	Not very favourable on the whole

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

## WHEAT

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Panjab (a)</i>			
1894-95	8,051,800	2,895,858	Winter rain sufficient and harvest excellent
1895-96	6,899,400	1,753,766	Very unfavourable for dry crop owing to deficient rain
1896-97	6,584,300	1,872,086	Monsoon weak, but winter rains copious
1897-98	8,013,800	2,858,975	Favourable, but late crop damaged at harvest time
1898-99	7,729,200	1,977,777	Not favourable. Crop injured by deficient rain, rust, insects
1899-1900	6,366,600	1,828,182	Monsoon rains scanty, but winter rains beneficial
1900-01	8,766,400	2,940,602	Very favourable, except for damage by rust and excessive rain
1901-02	7,227,100	1,846,392	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains failed
1902-03	6,995,200	2,314,714	Favourable, except for damage by drought in mid-season
1903-04	7,765,700	3,075,161	Distinctly favourable
1904-05	7,712,100	2,855,800	Favourable
1905-06	8,572,100	3,510,800	Very favourable
1906-07	9,100,100	3,266,900	Favourable, except for local damage by excessive rain, rust, hail
1907-08	8,271,800	2,488,500	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains late and scanty
1908-09	9,002,100	3,062,200	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards.
<i>N.W. Frontier (b)</i>			
1901-02	796,500	159,279	Unusual drought throughout season
1902-03	822,900	234,594	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	994,062	302,094	Very favourable
1904-05	882,200	287,600	Favourable
1905-06	1,024,600	279,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,146,400	305,200	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	977,700	213,200	Restricted sowings; but late rains beneficial
1908-09	1,018,500	213,300	Fairly good, though crop affected by hail-storms in places
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1894-95	6,938,688	1,469,996	Rain excessive. Crop injured by high winds and cloudy weather
1895-96	5,177,261	1,501,294	Rain deficient throughout season
1896-97	4,931,710	1,850,014	Autumn rain irregular. Winter rain well distributed
1897-98	5,985,146	2,249,638	Favourable generally
1898-99	6,348,688	2,277,414	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	6,202,826	2,410,052	Rainfall deficient at first but favourable later
1900-01	6,790,440	2,384,805	Favourable, except for damage by cloudy weather and rust
1901-02	6,461,729	2,401,040	Rainfall late and deficient
1902-03	6,909,549	2,972,497	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	7,788,753	3,230,018	Remarkably good
1904-05	7,706,500	1,897,000	Favourable at the beginning but disastrous afterwards
1905-06	6,478,900	2,428,700	Favourable for irrigated crop
1906-07	7,014,000	2,164,500	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1907-08	4,405,700	1,674,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	5,674,700	2,132,100	Rainfall scanty and moisture insufficient for growth of crop
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1894-95	3,898,348	502,275	Crop suffered from heavy rain and fungoid diseases
1895-96	2,714,454	308,088	Unfavourable
1896-97	1,969,628	332,645	Winter rains generally favourable
1897-98	2,171,714	543,005	Crop suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture
1898-99	2,505,299	450,169	Not favourable
1899-1900	1,033,070	201,803	Very unfavourable
1900-01	2,055,736	440,909	Favourable, except for damage by rust
1901-02	2,620,138	571,040	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1902-03	2,284,908	666,589	Favourable, except for damage by frost and insects
1903-04	2,921,161	751,388	Favourable, except at the end of the season
1904-05	3,068,500	751,900	Favourable, except for damage by frost and rust in places
1905-06	8,010,500	778,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	9,274,100	831,500	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	2,427,900	455,200	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	2,469,850	637,900	Favourable, though crop affected by frost and hail in places

(a) Includes Native States from 1907-08

(b) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1894-95	1,413,000	680,800	Crop suffered somewhat from drought
1895-96	1,427,100	815,600	Autumn rains ceased early, and winter rains failed
1896-97	1,311,700	586,800	Unfavourable at first, but slightly better afterwards
1897-98	1,560,500	592,600	Favourable
1898-99	1,582,600	656,400	Uniformly favourable
1899-1900	1,550,300	672,700	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	1,498,700	472,600	Unfavourable
1901-02	1,108,300	391,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	1,417,000	495,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	1,508,600	527,800	Generally favourable
1904-05	1,321,900	433,200	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	1,249,300	396,000	Crop seriously damaged by continuous rain and hailstorms
1906-07	1,402,600	389,700	Unfavourable
1907-08	1,003,100	209,200	Very unfavourable
1908-09	1,255,200	819,800	Not favourable owing to drought
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1904-05	190,700	62,000	On the whole not favourable
1905-06	159,800	59,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	135,900	31,900	Unfavourable
1907-08	92,800	21,800	Very unfavourable
1908-09	77,100	14,800	Very unfavourable owing to drought
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (b)</i>			
1894-95	2,078,685	744,961	Favourable, though crop injured by cloudy weather, rust, frost
1895-96	2,288,888	451,866	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture
1896-97	1,416,741	288,002	Unfavourable. Rains failed
1897-98	2,001,832	627,914	Rain continuous and excessive
1898-99	2,470,398	787,885	Not favourable on unirrigated but good on irrigated land
1899-1900	1,157,077	90,408	Very unfavourable. Rains failed
1900-01	1,438,810	298,479	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1901-02	1,510,459	179,034	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall. Damage by rats
1902-03	1,707,215	532,601	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	2,174,076	560,278	Fairly good on the whole
1904-05	2,260,900	856,600	Not favourable owing to deficient rain, cold and frost
1905-06	1,317,200	275,100	Unfavourable owing to insufficiency of moisture
1906-07	1,062,900	388,200	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,677,700	830,200	Generally unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	1,600,200	357,800	Not very favourable owing to deficient rain and frost
<i>Berar</i>			
1894-95	889,826	150,232	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain
1895-96	747,025	103,084	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1896-97	881,426	23,413	Crop failed owing to want of rain
1897-98	390,378	41,080	Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	430,362	59,671	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	17,910	414	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	219,551	20,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	280,085	84,356	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1902-03	210,955	84,825	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	152,663	70,062	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain and hail-storms
1904-05	428,000	80,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	424,800	60,700	Not very favourable owing to deficient monsoon
1906-07	410,800	72,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	286,000	83,400	Not favourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	310,950	55,600	Favourable on the whole

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1909-04

(b) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Sird (including Native States)</i>			
1894-95	673,251	215,361	Favourable
1895-96	315,559	71,083	Unfavourable
1896-97	406,752	116,470	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	591,621	177,160	Inundation seasonable and sufficient
1898-99	363,706	81,231	Decidedly bad owing to insufficient inundation
1899-1900	364,522	68,226	Unfavourable
1900-01	479,487	123,160	Generally good
1901-02	534,004	109,009	Fairly good.
1902-03	381,608	75,957	Unfavourable owing to poor inundation
1903-04	586,895	202,171	Favourable
1904-05	522,700	126,100	Not very favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1905-06	628,100	106,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	672,300	186,900	Favourable, but crop suffered in places from rain and hail
1907-08	447,500	113,300	Not favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1908-09	582,800	129,900	Favourable, but crop suffered from frost
<i>Rajputana</i>			
1894-95	1,529,146	368,168	{ Not reported
1895-96	1,806,868	315,573	Rainfall deficient
1896-97	1,374,346	293,032	
1897-98	1,802,283	307,062	
1898-99	1,196,014	276,388	{ Not reported
1899-1900	360,733	79,289	
1900-01	718,290	170,682	Not favourable
1901-02	541,834	103,869	Unfavourable
1902-03	818,899	190,841	Fairly good
1903-04	1,125,277	297,162	Favourable
1904-05	1,023,800	189,000	Not favourable
1905-06	665,600	136,600	Not very favourable
1906-07	842,400	181,000	Favourable
1907-08	608,800	132,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	887,800	198,400	Fairly good on the whole
<i>Central India</i>			
1894-95	2,042,531	896,567	
1895-96	1,740,608	290,745	
1896-97	1,366,269	179,949	
1897-98	1,501,013	279,492	
1898-99	1,613,851	287,749	
1899-1900	692,950	100,276	
1900-01	1,244,380	220,116	
1901-02	1,450,116	255,027	
1902-03	1,182,298	403,843	
1903-04	1,656,069	523,855	
1904-05	2,227,100	473,200	
1905-06	1,852,100	420,600	
1906-07	2,417,500	614,600	
1907-08	1,694,100	271,300	
1908-09	2,043,100	396,000	Favourable for irrigated, but not for unirrigated crop

*Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.*

## WHEAT—concluded

PROVINCE	ACRES	TONS	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1894-95	.	1,412,562	69,413
1895-96	.	1,451,451	85,331
1896-97	.	772,000	18,585
1897-98	.	1,003,175	80,139
1898-99	.	1,118,431	83,068
1899-1900	.	889,136	1,538
1900-01	.	638,247	12,270
1901-02	.	803,182	88,858
1902-03	.	914,092	53,724
1903-04	.	1,134,769	100,535
1904-05	.	1,126,600	89,700
1905-06	.	981,500	41,800
1906-07	.	1,089,500	100,000
1907-08	.	932,900	67,200
1908-09	.	1,098,300	71,800
			Not favourable owing to heavy rain late in the season
			Not reported
			Unfavourable
			Not very unfavourable
			Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
			Disastrously bad owing to failure of rain
			Unfavourable owing to holding off of rain
			Not favourable, crop damaged by rats
			Favourable, but sowings restricted
			Favourable
			Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains
			Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
			Favourable
			Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
			Late rain insufficient
<i>Mysore</i>			
1894-95	.	4,584	301
1895-96	.	5,456	308
1896-97	.	3,871	413
1897-98	.	4,863	391
1898-99	.	4,020	482
1899-1900	.	2,758	251
1900-01	.	2,556	107
1901-02	.	3,711	250
1902-03	.	5,123	531
1903-04	.	5,718	630
1904-05	.	5,300	410
1905-06	.	2,400	110
1906-07	.	4,600	700
1907-08	.	2,800	600
1908-09	.	1,000	200
			Not reported
			North-east monsoon failed
<i>Total</i>			
1894-95	.	28,491,851	6,998,030
1895-96	.	24,071,820	6,380,342
1896-97	.	20,570,727	5,369,280
1897-98	.	24,637,775	7,203,384
1898-99	.	25,370,078	6,837,074
1899-1900	.	18,637,782	5,867,142
1900-01	.	23,864,550	7,003,529
1901-02	.	23,140,101	6,000,521
1902-03	.	23,395,277	7,971,443
1903-04	.	28,413,743	6,641,146
1904-05	.	28,470,200	7,682,010
1905-06	.	26,357,300	8,670,140
1906-07	.	20,212,500	8,491,700
1907-08	.	22,834,500	6,100,700
1908-09	.	25,978,200	7,590,000
			Not favourable owing to heavy rain at sowing time
			} Unfavourable
			Favourable on the whole
			Not favourable on the whole
			Unfavourable on the whole
			Not unfavourable on the whole
			Unfavourable on the whole
			Favourable on the whole
			Exceptionally good
			Not very favourable on the whole
			Favourable on the whole
			Favourable at first, but dull weather prevailed later
			Crop injured by deficient rain, cold winds, frosts
			Not very favourable. Winter rains generally deficient

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude jagir areas

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

## COTTON

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (a)</i>			
1894-95	5,292,717	880,240	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1895-96	5,303,598	1,029,455	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	5,083,549	827,819	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
1897-98	4,751,103	948,514	Not very favourable owing to damage from blight and locusts
1898-99	5,098,145	1,292,861	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	8,095,206	(b) 81,647	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	Not favourable owing to deficiency of late rains
1901-02	4,394,798	567,986	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1902-03	4,786,657	943,327	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain and cold
1903-04	5,702,000	1,059,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	5,955,000	790,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1905-06	6,665,000	1,188,000	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1906-07	7,388,000	1,702,000	Favourable
1907-08	7,101,000	1,039,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	6,012,000	1,257,000	Not quite favourable owing to ill-distributed rain, cold frost
<i>Berar (c)</i>			
1894-95	2,102,956	255,628	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1895-96	2,071,856	451,230	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	2,308,870	335,576	Not favourable owing to failure of monsoon after August
1897-98	2,150,929	439,980	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	2,476,806	617,222	Outturn good, though late rains failed
1899-1900	1,988,602	104,623	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	2,521,651	730,962	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,689,201	612,844	Favourable, though crop injured by rats
1902-03	2,765,636	710,068	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in November
1903-04	2,851,000	486,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain
1904-05	3,069,000	755,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	3,192,000	476,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	3,289,000	553,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1907-08	3,168,000	371,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	3,016,000	541,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
<i>Madras (d)</i>			
1894-95	1,521,500	106,980	Unfavourable owing mainly to want of timely rains
1895-96	1,628,900	120,524	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,395,400	104,655	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1897-98	1,509,100	118,876	Crop injured by blight or drought in places
1898-99	1,921,700	127,670	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,882,700	101,440	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,873,800	118,820	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,361,200	180,180	Fair on the whole
1902-03	1,580,900	167,109	{ Favourable
1903-04	1,665,000	175,000	{ Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1904-05	1,755,000	132,000	{
1905-06	1,597,000	145,000	Favourable
1906-07	1,703,000	157,000	Favourable
1907-08	1,855,000	198,000	Rainfall defective, but crop fair to good
1908-09	1,607,000	165,000	

(a) Includes the State of Baroda also

(b) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898-1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 109,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891-1908, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States.

(c) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective.

(d) The estimates for Madras up to 1903-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts; but, since that year estimates for certain *caminars* and whole *inam* villages and Native States have also been included.

Note.—The figures for 1903-09 are subject to revision.

## COTTON—continued

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1894-95	1,611,912	117,277	Crop suffered from excessive rain
1895-96	1,492,768	179,283	Not reported
1896-97	1,558,286	137,152	{ Not favourable
1897-98	1,658,869	163,449	
1898-99	1,738,379	222,302	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,202,329	91,975	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1900-01	1,698,886	288,570	Not very favourable owing to sudden cessation of winter rains
1901-02	1,689,139	300,301	Favourable
1902-03	2,850,130	280,267	Not favourable owing to cloudy weather and untimely rain
1903-04	2,661,000	275,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and strong winds
1904-05	2,781,000	330,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,537,000	903,000	<i>Crop suffered through failure of late rains</i>
1906-07	3,480,000	449,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	3,100,000	293,000	Unfavourable for early crop, but better for late crop
1908-09	2,902,000	295,000	Rain excessive for early and deficient for late crop
<i>United Provinces (b)</i>			
1894-95	1,214,747	198,933	Unfavourable owing to heavy rain and stormy winds
1895-96	1,060,905	280,414	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,150,069	260,521	Crop injured by drought and dry west winds
1897-98	918,671	225,478	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	938,895	261,304	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	990,673	227,787	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,046,176	294,169	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,153,870	368,638	Favourable though rains were late
1902-03	1,239,181	327,728	Crop suffered from deficient rain, high winds and insects
1903-04	841,000	184,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain and winds
1904-05	1,201,000	368,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	1,972,000	394,000	Crop suffered from deficient rainfall
1906-07	1,489,000	639,000	Very favourable
1907-08	1,461,000	268,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,368,000	419,000	Favourable on the whole.
<i>Punjab (b)</i>			
1894-95	1,161,200	241,667	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	1,176,700	204,806	Rainfall generally insufficient and untimely
1896-97	1,128,400	223,947	Monsoon ceased early and irrigation inadequate
1897-98	788,600	168,707	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1898-99	988,400	188,926	Unfavourable owing to scanty and irregular rainfall
1899-1900	1,215,400	205,208	Unfavourable owing to the holding off of rain
1900-01	1,080,200	219,046	Crop suffered from heavy rainfall and insects
1901-02	1,026,800	213,463	Not very favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,193,600	229,005	Rainfall deficient
1903-04	1,205,100	261,241	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1904-05	1,698,000	408,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,020,000	192,000	Disastrous owing to injury by green fly, drought and boll-worm
1906-07	1,418,000	357,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,474,000	350,000	Not very favourable owing to abrupt cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,562,000	324,000	Favourable at first, but crop affected by heavy rain afterwards
<i>N.-W. Frontier (c)</i>			
1901-02	80,400	6,759	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	27,400	7,420	{ Favourable on the whole
1903-04	35,900	8,421	
1904-05	49,000	10,000	{ Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	59,000	18,000	
1906-07	61,000	18,000	{ Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	48,000	9,000	
1908-09	54,000	12,000	Generally good

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude jagir areas

(b) Includes Native States from 1904-05

(c) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

## COTTON—continued

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1894-95	601,984	31,198	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1895-96 (a)	541,087	105,940	Favourable
1896-97	718,186	86,950	Not favourable owing to scanty rainfall
1897-98	668,847	118,094	Crop injured by excessive rain
1898-99	668,522	165,169	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	712,836	117,050	Very unfavourable owing to exceptional drought
1900-01	1,004,812	(b) 268,958	Not favourable owing to irregular rainfall
1901-02	981,342	267,737	
1902-03	1,136,431	280,798	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04	1,293,000	274,000	
1904-05	1,484,000	474,000	Favourable
1905-06	1,657,000	349,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1906-07	1,889,000	328,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1907-08	1,264,000	224,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	1,159,000	227,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
<i>Rajputana</i>			
1894-95	619,362	184,896	
1895-96	514,854	150,863	{ Not reported
1896-97	549,288	145,402	
1897-98	542,485	187,069	
1898-99	476,601	117,743	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	325,038	44,161	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	369,384	104,890	{ Not reported
1901-02	281,934	87,858	
1902-03	456,503	164,142	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	895,000	113,000	Not favourable owing to high winds and locusts
1904-05	469,000	186,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	291,000	61,000	Unfavourable
1906-07	428,000	201,000	Favourable
1907-08	438,000	91,000	Not favourable
1908-09	407,000	86,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain in many places
<i>Central India</i>			
1894-95	512,036	38,000	
1895-96	420,289	48,500	{ Not reported
1896-97	522,683	45,900	
1897-98	417,456	60,000	
1898-99	471,408	46,800	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	479,565	23,100	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	542,673	63,900	
1901-02	529,094	72,200	{ Favourable on the whole
1902-03	591,006	115,878	
1903-04	772,000	125,000	Favourable
1904-05	846,000	136,000	Unfavourable except at sowing time
1905-06	979,060	130,000	Favourable
1906-07	1,132,000	222,000	Unfavourable
1907-08	993,000	55,000	
1908-09	957,000	144,000	Crop suffered through want of rain in many places
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1894-95	113,589	55,141	Crop damaged by floods and blight
1895-96	111,855	51,038	Water-supply deficient
1896-97	123,706	56,694	Fairly good
1897-98	108,227	40,176	Not favourable
1898-99	92,812	39,712	Not favourable owing to frost
1899-1900	92,089	20,507	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1900-01	84,600	48,081	{ Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	129,409	72,553	
1902-03	195,486	110,808	{ Favourable on the whole
1903-04	209,000	115,000	
1904-05	221,000	97,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	283,000	84,000	Favourable, but crop damaged by boll-worm
1906-07	250,000	165,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	259,000	135,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	257,000	97,000	Inundation favourable, but crop suffered through frost

(a) Exclusive of zamindari area in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Drug.

(b) Represent exports and consumption of the years ending the 30th September as the reported estimates of the yield were imperfect

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

## COTTON—concluded

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Burma</i>			
1898-99	167,821	—	
1899-1900	148,568	32,900	Not unfavourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain
1900-01	141,718	21,077	Heavy rain injured the crop
1901-02	130,610	13,125	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1902-03	148,867	21,114	Fair on the whole
1903-04	165,000	27,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	189,000	39,000	{ Favourable on the whole
1905-06	183,000	35,000	
1906-07	187,000	36,000	Fairly favourable on the whole
1907-08	195,000	29,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1908-09	193,000	31,000	Unfavourable at first, but latterly favourable
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1891-95	206,200	63,871	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	197,900	53,356	Favourable except at sowing time
1896-97	157,100	40,184	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1897-98	174,000	52,590	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	167,900	45,560	Unfavourable owing to uneven character of monsoon
1899-1900	160,600	39,705	Unfavourable owing to inadequate rain
1900-01	127,700	41,262	Unfavourable for early but fairly favourable for late crop
1901-02	118,500	32,004	{ Unfavourable owing to deficient rain
1902-03	100,300	29,386	
1903-04	96,000	28,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	78,000	20,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1905-06	71,000	16,000	{ Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	75,000	16,000	
1907-08	70,000	14,000	Not favourable owing to floods and drought afterwards
1908-09	67,000	14,000	Favourable for early, but less so for late crop
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1903-04 (b)	91,000	12,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	60,000	17,000	Generally favourable
1905-06	61,000	17,000	Crop injured by excessive rain
1906-07	70,000	17,000	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	79,000	24,000	Very favourable
1908-09	80,000	19,000	Favourable at first, but rain excessive afterwards
<i>Mysore</i>			
1903-04	70,000	18,000	{ Not reported
1904-05	71,000	5,000	
1905-06	76,000	5,000	{ Generally favourable
1906-07	89,000	10,000	
1907-08	81,000	6,000	Crop suffered through want of crop
1908-09	63,000	3,000	
<i>Ajmer-Merwara</i>			
1903-04	33,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1904-05	52,000	18,000	Favourable
1905-06	29,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to high winds
1906-07	40,000	19,000	Favourable
1907-08	41,000	10,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	40,000	9,000	Heavy rain affected crop
<i>Total</i>			
	Acres	Outturn as shown above (in bales of 400 lb)	Net exports and consumption (in bales of 400 lb) (a)
1894-95	14,959,103	2,223,029	2,989,019
1895-96	14,515,062	2,070,988	3,632,042
1896-97	14,048,495	2,264,800	3,351,408
1897-98	13,688,437	2,473,089	3,396,563
1898-99	14,602,892	8,015,289	3,886,790
1899-1900	11,884,576	1,090,168	2,526,880
1900-01	14,231,150	2,953,381	3,592,872
1901-02	14,506,295	2,744,591	4,054,588
1902-03	16,581,046	8,367,090	4,510,217
1903-04	18,025,000	3,160,665	4,269,367
1904-05	19,918,000	3,791,000	4,454,254
1905-06	21,072,000	8,416,000	4,685,751
1906-07	22,484,000	4,984,000	5,361,655
1907-08	21,680,000	3,122,000	4,291,000
1908-09	19,789,000	8,643,000	4,776,000

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1908-04.

(b) Assam only.

(c) For the years up to 1907-08 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September. For 1908-09 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1907 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 750,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column.

Note.—The figures for 1909-00 are subject to revision.

## LINSEED

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1894-95 (a)	Pure . . .	753,857	69,165
	Mixed . . .	603,000	53,899
1895-96	Pure . . .	403,565	55,796
	Mixed . . .	560,000	82,462
1896-97	Pure . . .	235,166	40,036
	Mixed . . .	345,000	58,504
1897-98	Pure . . .	519,461	110,619
	Mixed . . .	425,000	90,976
1898-99	Pure . . .	438,728	87,854
	Mixed . . .	445,000	91,284
1899-1900	Pure . . .	357,880	73,267
	Mixed . . .	409,000	89,484
1900-01	Pure . . .	448,206	75,780
	Mixed . . .	466,000	79,000
1901-02	Pure . . .	378,092	75,876
	Mixed . . .	498,000	100,113
1902-03	Pure . . .	536,044	114,595
	Mixed . . .	621,000	122,000
1903-04	Pure . . .	782,302	144,736
	Mixed . . .	592,000	105,000
1904-05	Pure . . .	634,500	51,800
	Mixed . . .	647,000	49,000
1905-06	Pure . . .	210,900	32,800
	Mixed . . .	567,000	88,000
1906-07	Pure . . .	315,000	56,000
	Mixed . . .	683,000	113,000
1907-08	Pure . . .	57,500	6,500
	Mixed . . .	269,000	30,000
1908-09	Pure . . .	195,200	30,500
	Mixed . . .	499,000	78,000
<i>Bengal (b)</i>			
1894-95	. . .	732,900	120,900
1895-96	. . .	712,700	95,600
1896-97	. . .	587,800	84,900
1897-98	. . .	662,800	125,400
1898-99	. . .	677,900	144,700
1899-1900	. . .	653,200	126,700
1900-01	. . .	806,700	183,400
1901-02	. . .	789,800	110,800
1902-03	. . .	804,200	160,000
1903-04	. . .	922,800	168,800
1904-05	. . .	780,400	96,600
1905-06	. . .	726,500	110,500
1906-07	. . .	717,700	101,200
1907-08	. . .	503,800	74,100
1908-09	. . .	548,600	61,700
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1901-05	. . .	99,000	17,500
1905-06	. . .	103,000	17,300
1906-07	. . .	87,900	13,400
1907-08	. . .	85,600	11,500
1908-09	. . .	86,000	10,800
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1894-95	. . .	1,498,672	42,532
1895-96	. . .	730,750	45,258
1896-97	. . .	527,421	19,891
1897-98	. . .	683,728	69,788
1898-99	. . .	838,256	58,955
1899-1900	. . .	806,933	4,819
1900-01	. . .	495,165	20,652
1901-02	. . .	609,596	82,786
1902-03	. . .	494,137	42,352
1903-04	. . .	808,566	77,567
1904-05	. . .	825,700	67,300
1905-06	. . .	816,400	69,600
1906-07	. . .	1,061,200	97,700
1907-08	. . .	491,500	21,700
1908-09	. . .	838,400	76,700

(a) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1908-04.

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

LINSEED—*continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season	
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>				
1896-97	324,455	11,355	Unfavourable on the whole	
1897-98	488,030	15,141	Not favourable on the whole	
1898-99	426,015	13,413	Not favourable on the whole	
1899-1900	171,970	1,506	Very unfavourable	
1900-01	971,083	8,774	Unfavourable	
1901-02	970,376	18,409	Not favourable on the whole	
1902-03	978,559	22,943	Favourable	
1903-04	529,214	25,290	Crop affected by severe cold and insects	
1904-05	775,500	33,500	Favourable though crop affected by failure of late rain	
1905-06	604,500	24,700	Unfavourable	
1906-07	661,800	28,600	Favourable on the whole	
1907-08	484,800	13,600	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall	
1908-09	555,400	17,200	Rainfall excessive	
<i>Berar (b)</i>				
1894-95	385,563	18,893	Unfavourable owing to cloudy weather, storms, and rust	
1895-96	500,650	27,497	Not unfavourable on the whole	
1896-97	188,142	4,576	Very unfavourable	
1897-98	180,472	10,405	Not favourable on the whole	
1898-99	171,085	7,683	Crop suffered through failure of late rains	
1899-1900	21,564	—	Crop withered for want of moisture	
1900-01	154,716	5,882	Unfavourable for want of sufficient rain	
1901-02	185,738	9,606	Favourable, but crop injured by rats	
1902-03	120,753	7,289	Fair on the whole	
1903-04	184,823	18,617	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains	
1904-05	184,000	13,200	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains and hail	
1905-06	96,700	7,700	Unfavourable owing to frost and hailstorms	
1906-07	97,000	8,500	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail	
1907-08	56,100	1,800	Very unfavourable	
1908-09	59,800	5,900	Fairly favourable on the whole	
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (c)</i>				
1894-95	410,692	25,308	Unfavourable owing to excessive moisture and blight	
1895-96	606,428	63,261	Not unfavourable on the whole	
1896-97	157,703	3,221	Very unfavourable owing to drought	
1897-98	223,396	23,046	Not favourable	
1898-99	277,462	28,975	Unfavourable on the whole	
1899-1900	187,356	428	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains	
1900-01	141,221	3,036	Very unfavourable owing to scanty rain	
1901-02	224,002	4,537	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture	
1902-03	198,544	12,989	Unfavourable on the whole	
1903-04	381,374	31,822	Favourable on the whole	
1904-05	548,000	18,500	Crop suffered from cold, frost, and deficient moisture	
1905-06	151,800	2,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture	
1906-07	167,100	6,800	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain	
1907-08	151,100	4,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture	
1908-09	129,500	8,000	Not favourable owing to deficient moisture	
<i>Total</i>				
1894-95	{ Pure Mixed	3,781,684 603,000	271,798 53,899	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive, producing rust and disease
1895-96	{ Pure Mixed	2,054,093 560,000	287,407 82,462	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
1896-97	{ Pure Mixed	2,020,747 945,000	162,479 68,601	Very unfavourable, owing to drought
1897-98	{ Pure Mixed	2,707,887 425,000	354,994 90,976	Favourable in northern India, but not in western and central India
1898-99	{ Pure Mixed	2,829,475 445,000	336,610 91,284	
1899-1900	{ Pure Mixed	1,048,903 409,000	208,220 89,464	Very unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	{ Pure Mixed	2,417,991 466,000	217,024 79,000	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
1901-02	{ Pure Mixed	2,546,604 498,000	251,808 100,113	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1902-03	{ Pure Mixed	2,592,287 621,000	359,568 122,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	{ Pure Mixed	8,609,079 592,000	466,892 105,000	Favourable in northern and western India
1904-05	{ Pure Mixed	3,747,400 647,000	298,400 49,000	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, rust and frost
1905-06	{ Pure Mixed	2,711,800 587,000	265,200 88,000	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed and untimely
1906-07	{ Pure Mixed	8,110,200 638,000	812,200 113,000	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	{ Pure Mixed	1,830,400 289,000	188,600 50,000	Very unfavourable owing to failure of the monsoon
1908-09	{ Pure Mixed	2,412,700 498,000	210,800 78,000	Not favourable on the whole

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *Jagir* areas.

(b) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data.

(c) Includes the State of Baroda also.

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

## RAPE AND MUSTARD

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1894-95	2,221,600	843,700	Crop suffered through absence of late rain
1895-96	2,148,400	892,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	2,008,900	912,300	
1897-98	2,239,700	438,600	Favourable
1898-99	2,167,200	448,200	
1899-1900	2,032,000	371,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	2,048,200	337,800	Rainfall generally deficient
1901-02	1,922,400	372,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1902-03	1,914,100	311,700	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	1,973,000	365,600	Unfavourable on the whole owing to hail, frost, and rain
1904-05	782,700	125,900	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain
1905-06	707,200	118,400	Not very favourable
1906-07	818,100	188,600	Unfavourable on the whole
1807-08	611,100	88,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	650,400	74,100	Unfavourable on the whole
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1901-02	1,194,800	281,400	Crop affected by hail and frost
1905-06	1,091,600	108,900	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	1,208,400	108,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	1,278,000	180,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	1,185,000	157,700	Crop suffered through long continued drought
<i>Punjab</i>			
1894-95	802,600	97,224	Crop injured by excessive rain in many districts
1895-96	475,100	50,603	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	515,300	52,756	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	1,112,300	142,115	Favourable
1898-99	582,600	56,011	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain and drought
1899-1900	397,500	26,781	Very unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1900-01	1,038,400	249,022	Most favourable
1901-02	663,800	61,801	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	936,100	91,857	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	1,038,000	159,230	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,210,800	119,300	Not favourable owing to severe frosts
1905-06	1,614,200	188,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	1,102,400	172,800	Crop injured by excessive late rain
1907-08	842,600	110,000	Not favourable owing to drought
1908-09	1,168,000	163,900	Fairly favourable on the whole
<i>Assam</i>			
1894-95	181,390	20,249	Unfavourable
1895-96	182,610	30,399	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	178,408	38,353	Not very favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1897-98	167,368	31,878	Unfavourable owing to late subsidence of floods
1898-99	134,856	21,881	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1899-1900	110,110	21,789	Unfavourable owing to absence of rain
1900-01	126,309	21,140	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
1901-02	157,671	29,204	Unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	174,719	27,905	Not quite favourable owing to want of late rain
1903-04	172,030	29,028	Not unfavourable
1904-05	157,700	28,000	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	161,400	30,250	Generally favourable
1906-07	222,000	43,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1907-08	261,000	42,700	Crop suffered through drought
1908-09	267,100	44,200	
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1894-95 (b)	Pure	103,847	16,497
	Mixed	1,613,000	216,050
1895-96	Pure	95,678	26,551
	Mixed	1,200,000	359,079
1896-97	Pure	89,372	18,621
	Mixed	1,520,000	310,602
1897-98	Pure	89,823	28,117
	Mixed	1,450,030	436,151
1898-99	Pure	92,070	22,881
	Mixed	1,500,000	410,063
1899-1900	Pure	76,180	21,186
	Mixed	1,381,000	425,171
1900-01	Pure	91,130	21,080
	Mixed	1,110,000	372,000
1901-02	Pure	120,436	36,841
	Mixed	1,461,000	430,617
1902-03	Pure	140,296	31,320
	Mixed	2,335,000	510,000
1903-04	Pure	181,926	29,619
	Mixed	2,429,000	542,000
1904-05	Pure	140,100	18,800
	Mixed	2,609,000	336,000
1905-06	Pure	154,703	30,000
	Mixed	2,026,000	398,000
1906-07	Pure	159,400	30,000
	Mixed	2,310,000	421,000
1907-08	Pure	96,800	11,300
	Mixed	1,870,000	217,000
1908-09	Pure	137,100	26,000
	Mixed	2,153,000	423,000

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural, hence they have been kept separate.

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

RAPE AND MUSTARD - *continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
Sind (including Native States)			
1894-95	222,413	24,852	Inundation favourable
1895-96	53,604	8,503	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1896-97	72,093	11,101	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	154,218	27,277	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	70,766	8,601	Unfavourable owing to low inundation and frost
1899-1900	64,637	6,193	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	110,596	12,804	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	118,140	12,049	Not favourable owing to low inundation
1902-03	78,606	7,813	Favourable
1903-04	86,525	16,550	Very unfavourable owing to low inundation, cold and frost
1904-05	80,100	2,500	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	84,200	11,500	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture and frost
1906-07	87,900	12,400	Favourable
1907-08	68,100	6,400	Most unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1908-09	133,500	26,200	On the whole favourable
N.W. Frontier (a)			
1901-02	73,700	8,723	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902-03	110,900	18,151	Favourable
1903-04	130,231	17,127	Favourable
1904-05	55,700	8,300	Unfavourable
1905-06	86,500	12,200	Favourable
1906-07	218,800	19,400	Favourable
1907-08	121,000	12,300	Favourable on the whole
1908-09	226,900	28,000	Generally favourable
Bombay (including Native States)			
1894-95	91,822	18,509	Favourable
1895-96	49,431	7,617	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	55,616	8,207	Unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	56,830	14,880	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	53,091	9,796	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1899-1900	2,636	111	Disastrous owing to failure of rain
1900-01	39,134	6,613	Fair on the whole
1901-02	17,438	1,721	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1902-03	54,625	7,891	Fair on the whole
1903-04	36,007	5,788	Not favourable owing to deficient late rains
1904-05	25,100	3,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1905-06	48,800	9,300	Favourable
1906-07	61,400	14,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	46,900	12,500	Favourable
1908-09	80,000	23,200	Unfavourable
Hyderabad (b)			
1896-97	1,994	78	Unfavourable
1897-98	3,828	140	Not unfavourable
1898-99	8,796	286	Very unfavourable
1899-1900	905	6	Not unfavourable
1900-01	16,597	286	Unfavourable
1901-02	12,077	146	Favourable on the whole
1902-03	12,537	280	Crop affected by failure of late rains
1903-04	14,017	266	Not favourable
1904-05	13,000	200	Unfavourable
1905-06	14,300	100	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	10,700	100	Unfavourable
1907-08	9,500	200	Unfavourable
1908-09	12,500	200	Not favourable
Total	3,582,181	521,031	
1894-95	Pure	1,818,000	Not favourable on the whole
	Mixed	3,001,913	
1895-96	Pure	1,290,000	Not favourable. Rainfall scanty
	Mixed	402,064	
1896-97	Pure	2,910,682	
	Mixed	859,970	
1897-98	Pure	1,626,000	Unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed	340,602	
1898-99	Pure	3,822,996	
	Mixed	638,807	
1899-1900	Pure	1,459,000	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	496,451	
1900-01	Pure	3,109,988	
	Mixed	607,306	
1901-02	Pure	1,509,000	Not favourable on the whole
	Mixed	410,083	
1902-03	Pure	2,693,768	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
	Mixed	417,916	
1903-04	Pure	1,381,000	Favourable in north-western India, but not elsewhere
	Mixed	426,471	
1904-05	Pure	4,077,306	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
	Mixed	650,225	
1905-06	Pure	1,140,000	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall ill-distributed
	Mixed	372,000	
1906-07	Pure	8,082,652	
	Mixed	525,055	
1907-08	Pure	1,461,000	
	Mixed	480,617	
1908-09	Pure	3,421,888	
	Mixed	621,026	
1909-1900	Pure	2,385,000	
	Mixed	510,000	
1900-01	Pure	3,568,445	
	Mixed	623,206	
1901-02	Pure	2,429,000	
	Mixed	542,000	
1902-03	Pure	3,640,000	
	Mixed	540,400	
1903-04	Pure	2,609,000	Not favourable owing to hail and frost
	Mixed	336,000	
1904-05	Pure	4,002,800	Not favourable on the whole
	Mixed	568,600	
1905-06	Pure	2,028,000	
	Mixed	308,000	
1906-07	Pure	4,183,100	Fairly good on the whole
	Mixed	629,100	
1907-08	Pure	2,210,000	Unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed	435,000	
1908-09	Pure	8,380,200	
	Mixed	471,000	
1909-1910	Pure	1,870,000	
	Mixed	217,000	
1910-11	Pure	3,871,000	
	Mixed	665,000	
		428,000	Generally favourable except in Bengal and Assam

(a) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab.

(b) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude jagir areas.

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

## SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Madras (a)</i>			
1894-95	618,600	40,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1895-96	824,700	64,700	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1896-97	562,800	48,100	Not favourable
1897-98	826,000	69,000	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	690,700	68,100	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900	665,900	46,100	Unfavourable
1900-01	850,000	68,260	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	727,700	66,400	Favourable on the whole
1902-03	782,700	71,700	Rainfall insufficient
1903-04	865,700	78,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	674,200	56,100	Early rainfall insufficient
1905-06	729,300	55,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	550,000	45,800	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08	617,000	53,100	
1908-09	747,800	62,500	
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (b)</i>			
1894-95	754,073	100,438	Rainfall unseasonable.
1895-96	843,039	98,101	Crop suffered from want of moisture
1896-97	770,553	65,000	Crop suffered through early cessation of monsoon
1897-98	681,905	103,136	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	764,327	115,586	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1899-1900	303,148	6,180	Favourable
1900-01	719,642	105,167	Unfavourable. Late rains failed
1901-02	802,935	64,421	Favourable
1902-03	801,623	177,137	Satisfactory
1903-04	1,125,055	218,218	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	793,000	62,500	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	908,100	105,100	Fairly satisfactory
1906-07	1,049,500	166,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and disease
1907-08	902,700	61,400	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	951,700	98,300	
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1894-95	520,099	27,714	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1895-96	569,407	45,248	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1896-97	627,918	43,853	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	749,491	67,770	Exceptionally favourable
1898-99	684,268	43,475	Unfavourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	1,026,267	62,182	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1900-01	983,260	82,188	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive. Late rains failed
1901-02	710,041	39,020	Favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,075,057	96,610	Not very favourable owing to heavy rainfall
1903-04	962,298	73,551	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1904-05	779,800	58,000	Crop injured by heavy rain and mists
1905-06	686,800	67,700	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1906-07	717,700	60,700	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1907-08	881,100	45,400	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	773,600	56,000	

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *sawindari* and wholly *zam* villages have also been included.

(b) Includes the State of Baroda also.

*Note.*—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

SESAMUM—*continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season	
<i>Bengal (a)</i>				
1894-95	956,200	48,400		
1895-96	968,800	36,000	Not quite favourable	
1896-97	932,600	30,800		
1897-98	907,500	40,900		
1898-99	887,200	52,100	Favourable on the whole	
1899-1900	888,200	49,700		
1900-01	896,000	46,400	Not favourable. Rainfall capricious and irregular	
1901-02	411,100	54,000	Crop suffered through drought	
1902-03	384,600	45,000	Not favourable on the whole	
1903-04	428,300	58,000	Favourable on the whole	
1904-05	288,890	30,800	Crop damaged by hail, frost and excessive rain	
1905-06	283,200	33,400	Latterly favourable	
1906-07	273,200	36,000	Rainfall ill-distributed	
1907-08	195,800	14,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains	
1908-09	205,200	22,900	Not favourable for early but favourable for late crop	
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>				
1904-05	209,900	28,200	Crop damaged by hail, and excessive rain	
1905-06	231,800	28,300	Not favourable. Rain ill-distributed	
1906-07	228,100	36,200	At first favourable, but drought affected crop	
1907-08	223,600	32,200	Crop affected by drought	
1908-09	267,000	40,900	Favourable for early but not so for late crop	
<i>United Provinces</i>				
1894-95 (b)	Pure Mixed	177,043 448,000	15,513 40,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1895-96	Pure Mixed	148,833 560,000	14,554 55,000	Crop suffered from scanty rainfall, insects and strong winds
1896-97	Pure Mixed	177,785 672,000	12,222 46,000	Crop affected by early withdrawal of monsoon
1897-98	Pure Mixed	147,817 684,000	14,094 60,000	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	Pure Mixed	155,178 713,000	15,159 70,000	Excessive late rain affected crop
1899-1900	Pure Mixed	203,604 517,000	22,743 60,000	Favourable on the whole
1900-01	Pure Mixed	288,154 622,000	28,481 75,000	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	Pure Mixed	252,870 611,000	28,226 60,000	Crop suffered through deficient late rain
1902-03	Pure Mixed	918,150 717,000	85,270 80,000	Favourable generally
1903-04	Pure Mixed	374,550 747,000	31,345 70,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain and strong winds
1904-05	Pure Mixed	301,100 600,000	18,900 85,000	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain at first and drought afterwards
1905-06	Pure Mixed	278,200 700,000	17,500 45,000	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	Pure Mixed	809,200 776,000	98,240 90,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	Pure Mixed	829,800 900,000	10,000 20,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards owing to drought
1908-09	Pure Mixed	821,800 1,000,000	34,000 100,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain in parts

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04.

(b) "Pure" means sown by itself; "mixed" means sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

SESAMUM—*continued*

PROVINCE	ACRES	TONS	Character of season
<i>Punjab and N.W. Frontier (a)</i>			
1894-95	919,200	31,917	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	150,100	19,772	Unfavourable
1896-97	223,400	21,370	Favourable on the whole
1897-98	195,100	22,041	Favourable, though rain ceased somewhat early
1898-99	262,000	25,350	Favourable at first, but unfavourable later
1899-1900	216,100	16,253	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods
1900-01	218,600	10,077	Unfavourable, Rainfall unevenly distributed
1901-02	211,500	17,610	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	211,000	20,410	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	216,600	26,143	Unfavourable owing to insufficient moisture
1904-05	169,000	10,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	140,300	13,000	Rainfall deficient
1906-07	95,500	8,800	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1907-08	81,100	4,700	Very unfavourable. Rains ceased early
1908-09	116,700	20,230	Fairly favourable, though rainfall excessive
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1894-95	191,010	15,892	Favourable
1895-96	161,028	12,032	Scanty rains and low inundation
1896-97	189,873	14,394	Inundation good
1897-98	151,612	8,260	Not favourable
1898-99	114,120	8,256	Inundation low
1899-1900	154,567	7,323	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	106,891	4,148	Water-supply deficient
1901-02	90,033	5,835	Not quite favourable
1902-03	118,014	5,602	Crop suffered from blight and insects
1903-04	122,490	5,685	Inundation low
1904-05	83,700	5,840	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	81,100	6,370	Crop damaged by insects
1906-07	55,000	4,300	Inundation low
1907-08	55,000	4,200	Inundation favourable and rainfall good
<i>Berar (b)</i>			
1894-95	68,715	2,339	Not favourable. Rainfall excessive
1895-96	76,155	2,704	Not favourable owing to drought
1896-97	103,298	3,615	Favourable at first, but drought later
1897-98	135,164	6,573	Favourable
1898-99	103,493	6,620	Unfavourable owing to drought and excessive heat
1899-1900	110,093	1,433	Very favourable
1900-01	110,022	9,551	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive and continuous
1901-02	118,249	2,958	Favourable at first, but late rain untimely
1902-03	139,692	6,402	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1903-04	121,651	11,620	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1904-05	111,500	10,100	At first favourable; but drought damaged crop
1905-06	106,100	9,209	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	90,200	9,700	Crop suffered through want of moisture
1907-08	96,600	10,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	95,000	9,400	

(a) The figures of both area and yield from 1901-05 relate to Punjab only, the forecast of the sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year.

(b) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data.

Note.—The figures for 1903-04 are subject to revision.

## SESAMUM—concluded

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1896-97	387,041	18,005	
1897-98	404,020	18,200	Not favourable
1898-99	426,740	14,463	
1899-1900	237,512	2,388	Rains failed
1900-01	392,092	10,421	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	377,023	21,660	Late rains unfavourable
1902-03	472,282	84,038	Favourable
1903-04	601,607	83,325	Crop suffered from heavy rains
1904-05	780,000	29,400	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1905-06	465,600	18,400	
1906-07	493,700	27,900	Favourable
1907-08	510,600	20,000	Not favourable
1908-09	511,900	18,700	Not favourable
<i>Total</i>			
1894-95	3,000,969	277,988	Crop injured by excessive rain
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 448,000 40,000	
1895-96	3,171,472	282,129	Crop injuriously affected by deficient rain
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 560,000 55,000	
1896-97	3,369,198	250,958	Unfavourable. Short rainfall
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 672,000 45,000	
1897-98	3,632,109	355,817	Favourable on the whole
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 594,000 60,000	
1898-99	3,530,625	348,118	Generally favourable
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 713,000 70,000	
1899-1900	3,916,067	218,256	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 517,000 60,000	
1900-01	4,052,491	372,856	Favourable
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 622,000 75,000	
1901-02	3,711,711	296,210	Unfavourable owing to deficient and ill-distributed rain
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 611,000 60,000	
1902-03	4,435,648	493,587	Generally favourable
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 717,000 60,000	
1903-04	4,888,164	539,478	Favourable
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 747,000 70,000	
1904-05	4,178,703	300,400	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular followed by drought
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 600,000 35,000	
1905-06	3,918,800	344,800	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 700,000 45,000	
1906-07	3,864,800	451,000	Favourable on the whole
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 775,000 90,000	
1907-08	4,016,800	255,700	Unfavourable owing to protracted drought
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 900,000 30,000	
1908-09	4,097,000	974,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	{ Pure Mixed	{ 1,000,000 100,000	

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude Jangir areas

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

## GROUNDNUT

[ The figures in tons represent the outturn of nuts in shell ]

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Madras (a)</i>			
1895-96	243,400		
1896-97	167,300		
1897-98	94,500		
1898-99	110,200		
1899-1900	102,000	(b)	
1900-01	229,097		
1901-02	337,600		
1902-03	421,800		
1903-04	381,400		
1904-05	366,400	151,700	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	303,100	174,500	Favourable
1906-07	511,000	180,000	Favourable
1907-08	601,800	202,000	Rainfall seasonable
1908-09	693,100	216,500	Rainfall seasonable
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1896-97	148,726	(b)	
1897-98	120,308	(c) 55,962	Rainfall insufficient
1898-99	101,614	70,501	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	71,940	9,250	Disastrous owing to drought
1900-01	64,411	28,631	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02	60,022	63,298	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1902-03	69,855	61,854	Rainfall deficient. Water-supply short
1903-04	89,793	94,400	Favourable
1904-05	93,300	69,200	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	92,800	30,700	Unfavourable. Late rains deficient
1906-07	111,000	84,700	Favourable, though moisture deficient in places
1907-08	129,800	82,500	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply and disease
1908-09	107,800	101,100	Rainfall deficient, but crop good
<i>Burma</i>			
1907-08	187,000	67,700	Not reported
1908-09	188,600	91,500	Fairly good
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	(d) 243,400	(b)	
1896-97	806,026		
1897-98	214,808	55,962	
1898-99	217,614	70,501	
1899-1900	173,946	9,250	
1900-01	294,408	(e) 28,631	
1901-02	434,222	63,298	
1902-03	491,155	61,854	
1903-04	474,193	94,419	
1904-05	459,700	214,000	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	485,900	211,200	
1906-07	622,000	273,700	Favourable
1907-08	868,600	352,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	989,000	412,000	Favourable on the whole

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1908-09 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *samindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included.

(b) No information

(c) Excluding Native States

(d) Madras only

(e) Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

## JUTE

PROVINCE	a acres*	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1894	2,264,800	6,144,300	Favourable on the whole
1895	2,242,700	5,551,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1896	2,196,800	5,717,000	Rainfall deficient on the whole
1897	2,151,800	6,889,000	Favourable on the whole
1898	1,624,400	5,394,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1899	1,961,800	5,412,000	Rainfall somewhat irregular
1900	2,093,400	(b) 6,526,000	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1901	2,268,800	7,438,000	Abnormal. Rainfall irregular
1902	2,108,800	6,577,000	Favourable generally
1903	2,218,800	7,241,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1904	2,860,000	7,400,000	Moderately favourable
1905	569,800	1,485,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods
1906	780,400	1,911,700	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1907	931,200	2,057,800	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed
1908	548,700	1,026,300	
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam (c)</i>			
1902	34,400	(d) 48,000	Unfavourable. Rain excessive
1903	38,250	90,000	Favourable generally
1904	29,700	46,000	Very unfavourable owing to heavy rain and floods
1905	2,559,000	6,862,200	Moderately favourable
1906	2,702,500	7,215,700	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,011,100	7,678,300	Favourable on the whole
1908	2,270,500	5,244,900	Unfavourable on the whole
<i>Cooch Bihar</i>			
1903	28,200	(d) 50,000	
1904	20,000	36,000	
1905		(e) 52,800	Not reported
1906		(e) 79,000	
1907	32,000	81,600	
1908	22,000	39,600	Unfavourable throughout
<i>Total</i>			
1894	2,264,800		
1895	2,242,700		
1896	2,196,800		
1897	2,151,800		
1898	1,624,400		
1899	1,961,800	See under Bengal	See under Bengal
1900	2,093,400		
1901	2,268,800		
1902	2,142,700		
1903	2,275,050		
1904	2,890,700		
1905	3,128,900	(f) 8,140,900	Moderately favourable
1906	3,482,800	9,206,400	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,974,800	9,817,800	Moderately favourable
1908	2,841,200	6,810,800	Unfavourable

\* The estimates of the area under jute in Bengal previous to 1904 are based on very uncertain data.

(a) Including Eastern Bengal up to 1901.

(b) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar and Nepal.

(c) The figures up to 1904 relate to Assam only, the figures for Eastern Bengal for those years being included under Bengal.

(d) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for these years. (e) Not reported.

(f) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India and Madras, which are stated below (bales):—

	Nepal	Upper India	Madras
1905	64,800	(vid E. I. Ry.) 26,269	(vid B. N. Ry.) 4,257
1906	50,018	10,520	1,057
1907	77,600	6,500	7,800

Note.—The figures for 1908 are subject to revision.

## INDIGO

PROVINCE	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Bengal</i>			
1894-95	620,100	104,485	Generally favourable
1895-96	552,700	78,133	Favourable for the most part
1896-97	582,200	50,671	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	529,500	50,415	Rainfall insufficient and ill-distributed
1898-99	512,100	74,321	Favourable for the most part
1899-1900	449,200	44,906	Crop injured by excessive rain and floods
1900-01	360,600	47,707	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	311,200	41,820	Rainfall deficient
1902-03	255,500	21,934	Very unfavourable, rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1903-04	249,700	31,895	Favourable on the whole
1901-05	223,100	24,300	Very unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	181,500	15,800	Crop injured by excessive rain and high floods
1906-07	137,900	17,300	Favourable for the most part
1907-08	146,800	17,700	Unfavourable at first, but fairly good afterwards
1908-09	135,300	17,600	
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1894-95	420,242	41,524	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	342,102	38,786	Favourable
1896-97	436,601	40,718	Favourable, though crop suffered from scanty rainfall
1897-98	376,899	37,545	Crop injured by heavy rain
1898-99	240,418	26,416	Not favourable. Crop injured by insects and heavy rain
1899-1900	231,400	17,977	Crop injured at first by excessive rain and then by drought
1900-01	262,175	31,629	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	168,990	18,986	Unsatisfactory, until the end of the season
1902-03	185,811	10,007	Unfavourable at first but favourable afterwards
1903-04	140,834	12,823	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	74,500	8,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1905-06	40,700	4,300	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	40,400	5,100	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	47,800	5,600	Latterly favourable
1908-09	30,600	9,000	
<i>Madras</i>			
1894-95	514,500	67,480	Favourable generally
1895-96	414,900	69,680	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	454,700	50,740	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1897-98	323,900	61,460	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	210,600	30,320	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	249,000	38,340	Favourable on the whole
1900-01	251,900	46,100	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	289,400	38,180	Generally favourable
1902-03	212,300	40,260	Favourable
1903-04	241,900	45,900	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1904-05	126,300	16,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	113,900	17,800	Favourable
1906-07	180,700	32,300	Not favourable owing to want of seasonable rainfall
1907-08	141,900	20,030	Not favourable owing to want of timely rain.
1908-09	67,700	10,800	
<i>Punjab</i>			
1894-95	124,200	24,005	Favourable
1895-96	104,800	20,325	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	135,400	20,549	Crop suffered through deficient rain
1897-98	108,800	17,392	Generally good
1898-99	47,200	8,263	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	97,300	15,577	Crop suffered from absence of rain
1900-01	115,700	22,693	Favourable
1901-02	71,600	13,533	Crop suffered from insufficient rain and locusts
1902-03	42,000	7,016	Unfavourable
1903-04	74,200	12,181	Favourable. Rainfall seasonable
1904-05	53,000	9,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	67,500	10,800	Favourable, though crop damaged by insects
1906-07	62,300	11,000	Unfavourable throughout
1907-08	57,900	9,000	On the whole fair
1908-09	34,600	5,400	
<i>Total</i>			
1894-95	1,688,042	287,494	Favourable
1895-96	1,414,002	190,924	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,608,901	168,673	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	1,389,099	166,812	
1898-99	1,010,818	139,320	
1899-1900	1,026,900	111,890	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	990,375	148,029	Unfavourable. Rain irregular and ill-distributed
1901-02	791,190	112,819	Favourable on the whole
1902-03	645,611	79,207	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1903-04	700,634	102,802	Unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	476,900	58,000	Favourable
1905-06	383,600	48,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	421,200	65,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	393,900	52,300	Crop injured by lack of timely rain except in Bengal (Bihar)
1908-09	268,200	37,100	Not unfavourable on the whole

Note. The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

## SUGAR CANE

[The figures in tons represent the output of raw sugar (*gur*)]

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	Favourable
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,151,777	904,192	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain and frost
1903-04	1,098,602	877,102	Not favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain
1904-05	1,212,600	1,183,400	Very favourable throughout
1905-06	1,228,900	884,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and drought
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	Very favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	Not favourable owing to continued drought
1908-09	1,119,400	843,700	Not favourable. Crop damaged by drought and insects
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1898-99	861,100	871,435	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	884,400	817,185	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1900-01	801,800	811,420	Not very favourable on the whole
1901-02	661,200	676,410	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	678,500	681,580	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1903-04	632,400	658,900	Favourable at first, but drought later
1904-05	638,000	684,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	421,600	426,700	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1906-07	424,500	420,300	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
1907-08	436,200	407,800	
1908-09	975,100	255,800	
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1905-06	201,500	188,500	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	182,300	174,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	171,800	175,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	169,200	166,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
<i>Punjab</i>			
1898-99	351,200	(b)	Unfavourable
1899-1900	343,600	208,935	Favourable on the whole
1900-01	334,500	272,114	Not favourable owing to drought and frosts
1901-02	351,500	239,105	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	300,400	204,012	Not unfavourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and frosts
1903-04	321,200	232,684	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	325,500	238,300	Distinctly unfavourable owing to drought
1905-06	172,700	89,000	Favourable
1906-07	277,700	212,600	Crop suffered somewhat from short supply of water
1907-08	391,800	238,700	Fairly favourable on the whole
1908-09	365,600	265,600	
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1907-08	74,800	184,200	Crop affected by excessive rain at first and by drought later
1908-09	83,500	199,100	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
<i>Madras (c)</i>			
1898-99	45,500		
1899-1900	54,400	(b)	
1900-01	55,400		
1901-02	51,100	109,400	Favourable, though rainfall deficient in places
1902-03	48,500	93,400	Water-supply deficient
1903-04	41,300	88,700	Rainfall heavy at sowing time
1904-05	47,800	90,000	On the whole fair
1905-06	60,700	114,500	Favourable
1906-07	52,100	100,400	Rainfall not seasonable
1907-08	49,000	92,000	Rainfall not seasonable in places
1908-09	43,700	81,000	Rainfall not timely
<i>N.W. Frontier</i>			
1901-02	28,900	21,930	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	28,652	23,600	Favourable
1903-04	27,090	24,620	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	25,900	22,000	Favourable, though intense cold interfered with harvesting
1905-06	25,600	22,800	Favourable, though crop injured slightly by frost
1906-07	28,600	32,800	Favourable
1907-08	35,200	32,200	Generally good
Total	27,500	80,100	
1898-99	2,436,681	2,076,234	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	2,511,470	1,860,005	Unfavourable
1900-01	2,404,156	2,276,718	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,810,391	2,022,470	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	2,207,829	1,906,784	Not favourable. Water-supply deficient
1903-04	2,114,502	1,871,986	Not favourable. Rainfall heavy
1904-05	2,211,800	2,169,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	2,117,000	1,725,500	Not favourable owing to drought
1906-07	2,351,800	2,205,300	Generally favourable
1907-08	2,659,200	2,046,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	2,184,000	1,811,800	Not favourable on the whole

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1901-05

(b) No information

(c) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *samindari* and whole *zamindari* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision.

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